



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SCIENCE

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1912

CONTENTS

| | |
|---|-----|
| <i>On Some Resemblances of Crown Gall to Human Cancer:</i> DR. ERWIN F. SMITH ... | 161 |
| <i>The Royal Engineering College at Charlottenburg-Berlin:</i> PRESIDENT EDMUND J. JAMES | 172 |
| <i>William Emerson Damon:</i> DR. GEORGE F. KUNZ | 175 |
| <i>Memorial to Mrs. Ellen H. Richards</i> | 176 |
| <i>Scientific Notes and News</i> | 177 |
| <i>University and Educational News</i> | 181 |
| <i>Discussion and Correspondence:—</i> | |
| “Phenotype” and “Clone”: DR. GEORGE H. SHULL. <i>The Pribilof Fur Seal Herd:</i> MARSHALL MCLEAN | 182 |
| <i>Quotations:—</i> | |
| <i>The Presidency of the University of Montana</i> | 184 |
| <i>Scientific Books:—</i> | |
| <i>Calman's The Life of the Crustacea:</i> PROFESSOR FRANCIS H. HERRICK. <i>Scott's Qualitative Chemical Analysis, Baskerville's Qualitative Chemical Analysis:</i> J. E. G. | 187 |
| <i>Special Articles:—</i> | |
| <i>Changes in Chemical Energy during the Development of Fundulus heteroclitus:</i> PROFESSOR OTTO C. GLASER | 189 |
| <i>The American Association for the Advancement of Science:—</i> | |
| <i>Section F:</i> PROFESSOR MAURICE A. BIGELOW | 191 |
| <i>The American Physiological Society:</i> PROFESSOR A. J. CARLSON | 193 |
| <i>The American Society of Biological Chemists:</i> PROFESSOR A. N. RICHARDS | 195 |
| <i>The Meetings of the Economic and Sociological Societies at Washington:</i> SEYMOUR C. LOOMIS | 197 |
| <i>Societies and Academies:—</i> | |
| <i>The American Philosophical Society. The Botanical Society of Washington:</i> DR. W. W. STOCKBERGER. <i>The Torrey Botanical Club:</i> B. O. DODGE, MARSHALL A. HOWE . | 199 |

MSS. intended for publication and books, etc., intended for review should be sent to the Editor of SCIENCE, Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.

ON SOME RESEMBLANCES OF CROWN-GALL TO HUMAN CANCER¹

THE disease on which I shall speak to-day is known in this country as crown-gall, because it has been observed most frequently on the crowns of trees and shrubs, but it is not peculiar to this situation. It occurs also on roots and shoots. This disease has been known to cultivators and to plant pathologists for many years and has caused more or less injury to a variety of plants both in this country and in Europe. Of plants subject to serious injury may be mentioned: Roses, almonds, peaches, raspberries, grapes. Sometimes the plants are only dwarfed or crippled, at other times killed. Recovery, especially in certain species, is frequent. In Italy the attacked grape vines are said to live about four years.

It has been ascribed to a variety of causes, *e. g.*, frosts, wounds made in cultivating, insect injuries, fungous injuries, physiological disturbances, etc. The actual cause was not known until discovered by the writer and his associates. Team work on this disease has been carried on in the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the last eight years, *i. e.*, since February, 1904. The first successful pure culture inoculations were obtained in 1906. The organism was described and named by us in 1907.²

¹Address as retiring president of the Botanical Society of America, Washington, D. C., December 28, 1911. By invitation members of the following organizations were also present: Section G, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Society of American Bacteriologists, and the American Phytopathological Society.

²SCIENCE, N. S., Vol. XXV., No. 643, pp. 671-673, 1907; see also *Centralb. f. Bakt.*, 2 Abt., XX. Bd.